

Mr. Dingell said: Well, son, be careful what you wish for. Remember LBJ. We had LBJ over at the Library of Congress, a book study just this week.

Different Presidents handle their relationship with Congress in different ways. Some are involved too much, some are involved not enough, but everyone is involved.

Mr. Speaker, this is supposed to be a battle of ideas, not a battle of ideologies. This is supposed to be a battle of policy, not a battle of partisans.

This is supposed to be an opportunity to succeed on behalf of folks back home; and I will tell you, it is an opportunity that we are losing when we unite ourselves based on red and blue as opposed to uniting ourselves based on Article I and Article II.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE RETURN TO PRUDENT BANKING ACT

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to encourage you to join with me and 69 of our colleagues, a total of 70 already, who have signed on to cosponsor H.R. 381, the Return to Prudent Banking Act. This bipartisan bill would restore the provisions of the Glass-Steagall banking law that separated prudent banking from wild speculation in the financial realm.

Yesterday marked the 16th year, to the day, that Congress repealed the Glass-Steagall Act in 1999, bestowing on financial institutions and investment firms the ability to put the life savings and deposits of the American people at greater risk.

I was one of the 57 Members of this Congress who voted against that repeal of Glass-Steagall. At that time, my colleagues and I were told by Wall Street that the banks were strangled by outdated restrictions, that the repeal was a modern experiment in deregulation; so Congress repealed this bedrock law, over our objections.

Look where that decision took America. We witnessed a terrible market crash in 2008; now, slow growth and the outrageous enormous accumulation of banking assets in a handful of institutions like JP Morgan Chase, Goldman Sachs, Bank of America. They are raking in record-shattering profits while paying depositors almost nothing on their interest or on certificates of deposit as wages for working-class Americans continue to flatline.

The original Glass-Steagall Act served our country well. It laid the foundation for an unprecedented half century without financial panics or crises. Just as important, it contributed to a right-sized banking system focused on serving our economy and society as a whole rather than enriching itself at everyone else's expense.

This Congress must reinstate the regulatory prudence of the Glass-Steagall

Act. Without these proper safeguards, it is only a matter of time before Wall Street's greedy operatives once again steer the American economy over the precipice.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 381, the Return to Prudent Banking Act of 2015. Help restore prudence, discipline, and sanity to our financial system and, in turn, real economic growth to America.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 92

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Thursday, November 5, 2015, through Thursday, November 12, 2015, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, November 16, 2015, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Tuesday, November 10, 2015, through Friday, November 13, 2015, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, November 16, 2015, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. (a) The Speaker or his designee, after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the House to reassemble at such place and time as he may designate if, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

(b) After reassembling pursuant to subsection (a), when the House adjourns on a motion offered pursuant to this subsection by its Majority Leader or his designee, the House shall again stand adjourned pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 3. (a) The Majority Leader of the Senate or his designee, after concurrence with the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate to reassemble at such place and time as he may designate if, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

(b) After reassembling pursuant to subsection (a), when the Senate adjourns on a motion offered pursuant to this subsection by its Majority Leader or his designee, the Senate shall again stand adjourned pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2015, TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2015

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the

House adjourns today on a motion offered pursuant to this order, it adjourn to meet at 3 p.m. on Monday, November 9, 2015, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its concurrence in House Concurrent Resolution 92, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POLIQUIN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

MESSAGES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NEED TO HEAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I do want to commend my friend from Georgia. He speaks eloquently.

I hated to lose dear friend, John Linder, from here in this body. He was a brilliant man, with great class. But since he is gone, I am delighted to have ROB WOODALL here in his stead—just clear-thinking, articulate, and makes the case that the American people need to hear.

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Speaking of messages, Mr. Speaker, the American people need to hear, this is November 5, 2015. It was November 5, 2009, when a major in the United States Army at Fort Hood, Texas, killed Americans.

He had given plenty of warning signs that he was a ticking time bomb who was going to kill Americans, particularly American soldiers, especially if he were ordered to go overseas because he would much prefer to kill American soldiers than he would go overseas and risk killing a fellow Muslim.

Having heard about people in the United States Army, as I was in for 4 years, who had to deal with Major Hasan, it is appalling that political correctness led to this man's being allowed to remain in the military, ever being promoted, and being assigned to counsel troubled soldiers. Incredible. But political correctness has become more and more prominent.

It was November 5, 2009. President Obama had been in office since January of that year. Major Hasan had been in the military during the Bush administration. He should never have been promoted.

There were warning signs that we heard about after the fact, but nobody wanted to be the one to stand up and say: "This man is a threat. He is a radical Islamist. He is a threat not only to the good order and discipline of the United States military, he is a threat to the very lives of our military members."

Mr. Speaker, our military let those victims down at Fort Hood, Texas, before the shooting ever occurred. That is almost unbearable. But what becomes